and should show a little more sympathy towards the third class people who are notin a position to pay. Against those who can and are in a position to pay severe measures may be taken. Against those who are not in a position to pay a little more sympathy is necessary. Having brought all these facts before the House and leaving it to the good sense of the Government, I request the leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn

Demand put and carried.

2. 10—Forests—Purchase of 10 ton Travelling Crane—Rs. 5,044.

Mr. T. Narayana Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 5,044 under 10 Forests for the purchase of a 10 ton travelling crane. The necessity for the present demand hasbeen fully explained in the notes circulated for the Standing Finance Committee and therefore I do not think any speech from me is necessary. I request that the House may be pleased to grant the supplementary grant now asked for.

Demand put and carried.

3. 10—Forests—Rs. 21,475.

Mr. T. Narayana Menon.—I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 21,475 under '10-Forests'. The necessity for the grant has been fully explained in the Note to Standing Finance Committeecirculated among the Hon'ble Members.

Motion No. 2.

To reduce the allotment by Rs. 10. (The necessity of a more far-sighted and profitable Administration of the State Forests.)

Mr. Joseph Pattah.—Sir, the purpose of my cut-motion is to suggest to the Government the adoption of a more far-sighted and profitable administration of the State Forests. I don't mean to say that the present administration is all bad, but my purpose is only to suggest a few more directions in which if attention is given, the administration of the forests would be more profitable to the State. Now before proceeding with any speech on this motion, I should like to know from the Government whatthey are doing at present in respect of the

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policy of reafforestation and also the policy of allowing the collection of green leaf manure from the forests and also the practice of allowing the gracing of cattle. On these points I should like to know what is the present policy and how much is being done now.

Mr. T. Narayana Menon.—With regard to question of reafforestation I have only to refer the Hon'ble Member to the information given on the subject in the Administration Report of the Department as well as in my speech in introducing the last budget where I have explained the action that is being taken in this direction. In introducing the budget of 1109 I pointed out to the House how the policy administrated in the previous year's budget speech had been sought to be carried out. It may be recalled that I stated then that among the chief items of that programme were regeneration operations and the preparation of working plans. As regards the first, about 275 acres of forests which did not contain any valuable growth in Anapandan Valley have been got planted up with teak during the year, while another 75 acres of low-country forests, the stock of which had been impoverished by past exploitation have been treated under the system of improvement feelings and filling up the blanks with seedlings of superior species. These methods of regeneration were to be carried on in the subsequent year on a more extensive scale as might be seen from the larger amount provided in the budget for 1110 under this item, namely, Rs. 15,250 against that year's allotment of Rs. 10,500. For the preparation of working plans all the teak plantation areas in the State aggregating to 3,450 acres were taken up as also an unworked area at Cheerakadavu in Parambikulam. So, in 1109 at the time of my speech there were 3,450 acres of old plantations and another 350 acres freshly planted during the year. That is the progress made. In the course of this year also we are proposing to take up 200 to 300 acres in the Anapandan valley. This is the actual state of affairs with regard to reafforestation.

With regard to the collection of green leaf manure and the grazing of cattle, I have only to refer the Hon'ble Member to the provisions of the Cochin Forest Code. These concessions are allowed from forests in the vicinity of agricultural tracts, free of charge.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Will the Hon'ble Member please repeat the total area actually planted in each of the years 1108, 1109 and 1110?

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Mr. T. Narayana Menon.—I have not got the up to date figures here. I did not anticipate that they would be required. The figures quoted from the Budget speech and that up to the end of 1108 we had 3150 acres, in the year 1109 we added 275 acres of teak plantations and 75 acres by way of natural regeneration of the different species and for 1110, it is not possible to state the exact area proposed to be planted as it can be fixed only after the survey is conducted on completion of the operations which are now in progress. Roughly I may say that we expect to plant up about 250 acres in the Anapandan valley.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—May I know how many acres were cleared by temporary leases last year?

Mr. T. Narayana Menon.—275 acres.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Is the planting done by the Government direct or by private agencies by giving them a grant?

Mr. T. Narayana Menon.—No grant is being given. Manting is being done by Government.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Was it not the policy some time ago to entrust the planting business to private people and give them a certain sum of money as a sort of encouragement?

Mr. T. Narayana Menon.—It used to be the system, but that system has now been given up. The present 'Tamgya' system was first started in Burma long ago and has been in existence in Travancore for the past 10 years or so and they have got extensive areas planted under this system at nominal cost. I may say for the information of the House that some of the officers of the British Forest service have been visiting Travancore to study the system as evolved there. That is now considered to be one of the approved methods, and we are also trying to adopt that system here.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I don't want to make a very long speech on this but only wish to say a few words. I am glad that the Government are following a policy of reafforestation but I feel that it can be much quicker than what it is now. If the importance of this policy is properly realised I think the Government will spend more money in this direction in replanting, which if it is done as early as possible will bring in a good deal of revenue for the Government. We need not do anything except in the first two or three years when some care will be required. To proceed at the rate of 200 and 150 acres is rather a very slow pace considering the large area of forests we have. Therefore my suggestion is that this work may be done at a quicker rate.

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As reargards the other point, namely the collection of things which are required for agricultural purposes, though there may be provision in the Forest Code for all these things, as a matter of fact I understand that the cultivators are put to very serious difficulty in collecting green manure from the forests. So my purpose is to bring to the notice of the Government that there are difficulties in the matter and that if the cultivators are to be benefitted by the genuine provisions of the Forest Code a more efficient supervision in these matters is required by the Head of the Department to see that unnecessary annoyance and vexation is not caused to the cultivators in gathering such materials from the forests.

As regards the cutting of fodder I do not know whether that is being carried on in our State. By cutting fodder we can avoid the young trees being destroyed by cattle, if they are allowed to graze there. We should also try to give special rates of transit for bringing fodder down in consultation or combination with railways. This is being done in British India and I think our forests may do a little more service to the cultivators.

And then as for grazing, certain parts close to the villages may be set apart for grazing purposes. Now there are what are called grazing areas in villages but they are practically waste lands which produce nothing at all. But if it is in the vicinity of forests it would be more fertile and there would be more of fodder stuff.

After having suggested a few of such methods by which the administration of forests could be made more profitable for the agriculturists of the State I request leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Demand put and carried.

4. 16—Law Department—T. A.—Rs. 150.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 150 under 16 - Law Department-Travelling Allowance. This is intended to meet the travelling allowance of the Government Advocate who had to travel to Trichur several times in connection with the conduct of a particular case which has been entrusted to him. The amount budgetted for was found insufficient and hence this request for an additional allotment of Rs. 150.

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